Business Notices.

THE TOP OF THE MODE .- KNOX, the enterprising hatter, of Brue way has produced the postry of dars, in the shape of a light and dailty had-one ring for Young America acting the Summer weaths and which is worthy to be entitled Tax Pains or Yours. It hade the climax of acmessically

PARIS SOFT HATS.—A choice supply received Nos 3, 4 and 5 Aster House, Breadway.

ROGERS & KAYMOND,

No. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

STLENTED STOCK OF BOYS' CLOTHING,
FULL STRING ASSORTMENT,
ALL SIZES, ALL STYLES.

Lowest Prices of the Season.
One Prices,
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ELEGANT BROKES AND PARIAN GROUPS AND FIGURES,
TRA TRAYS.
SOPETH THA AND TOLLET SETS,
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HATTERS' PLUSH AND TRIMMINGS Oferery Variety, and Embusive Styles, Imported, and for sale low for Gash on Approved Parez by ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway. B. B.—PELONGS FOR UNDERTARRES' USE.

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New and Choice Pattern for Spring Sales.
Smith & Lousserry.
So. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
now opening their entire Spring Importations at the fol-

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Our magnificant assortment of New Styles of Chandaliers and Gas Fixtures, will be sold during the Spring Besson 147 A Shall abvance on Cost.

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A. RANKIN & CO.,
(Successers to Union Adams),
No. 607 BECADWAY,
And at the Old Stand
No. 96 BOWERY.

HOMERY, UNDERGARMENTS, and Mens PERMISHING GOODS. Best Goods at lowest prices.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, GRAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,

ranted free from Dampnose.

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No. 191 Broadway.

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BALAMANDER BAFES.

These Safes are fire from dampoes. They have been in nee teleseventeen years; have been tested in 265 accidental fires, and mave seves yalled. STRARES & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray et , New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, Price from \$50 to \$125.
For families, tailors and all manufacturing purposes, these ms

es are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing t presser variety of wort, and of earning more money than any machines in the market. The new Family Machines, at 6:50 and \$75, are attracting universal attention.

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GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, New styles. Prices from \$50 to \$125. No. 496 Broadway, New-York. No. 162 Pulton-st., Brooklyn.

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Priors reduced from \$75 to \$65; good base stitch, two threads.

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The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 623 Broadway,

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COFFEE AND THE POTS Are manufactured, under the patent for the United States, by ARTHUR, BURSHAM & GILROY, Philadelphia, and are for sale by dealers in housekeeping articles and storekeepers generally E. P. Torrey, No. 9 Platter.,

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To Ladies whose sufferings are periodically Sold only in bottles, by all drugglats and grocers. Be sure it is CHARLES'S, the only GENVINE LONDON GIN. Depot No. 40

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Cheapast Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curring,
Preserving and Restorting the Hair.
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RUPTURE CURED—By MARSH & Co.'S RADIAL CORN TRUSS. Also SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for variouse
reins, Supportures and Snotling Barces. Instruments for
deformilities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y.
Indies' private rooms, and female attendant.

TO THE LADIES ONLY !- The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector), is now ready at the Truss Establishment of Messra March & Co., No. 2 Vessy-at., Astor House. Ladies waited upon by a female in private sales rooms; also Regemen & Co.'s. Milhan's, &c. CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES

rorgans in excellence at y in the world. This dye (the only re-table and harmless extant) is applied by experienced artists at all hours of the day, to the entheation and satisfaction of all. Wholesale and retail. Manufactory, No. 6 Astor-House. Copy Address.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURTLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF
LOCKS, the same that were awarded separate medals at the
World's Fair, London, 1881, and the World's Fair, New York,
1800, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals
at the London World's Fair.
These Safes form the meet perfect security against fire and
burgars, of any safe ever offered to the public.
\$1,000 Raward will be paid to any person that can show a
Habring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its
contents in an saciental fire.
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This subscribers sike manufacture all kinds of Boiler and
Chillied Iron Bank Chests and Vaulta, Vault Doors, and Money
Boxes or Chests, for brokers, jewelers, and private families, for
Boxes or Chests, for brokers, jewelers, and private families, for
plate, diamonds and other valuables.

Silas C. Herrino & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

USE HOLDEN'S CREAM SOAP ONLY FIVE CENTS A POUND FIVE CENTS A POUND

CLEANS PAINT BEAUTIFULLY.
CLEANS PAINT BEAUTIFULLY.
CLEANS PAINT BEAUTIFULLY.
And QUICKLY,
We must obserfully recommend it."-[Independent.
Bold by all GROCKES, and at No. 255 Canal-st. QUICKLY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT has done more for the relief of suffering humanity, than all the doctors that ever live It has cured thousands of Bore Legs and Ulcers which the do Lore had given up. Manufactory, No. 89 Maden lane, N. I.

WHO DOES NOT WISH TO MAKE HIS OWN SODA WATER AT FOUR CENTS PER GALLON !- The Ven Allen Soda Sensials deed into; it is strong, cheap, yet besuiful, and works obarmingly. Call and see it, at the American Trades Company's Works, Nes. 27 and 24 Frank'ort-st.

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Leyr and 24 Frant out-set.

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Leyr and Death are in the Balance.

There are two systems of medication—one experimental, and based on theory the other uniform and positive, and founded on facts above. The former belongs to the Medical Schools, the latter has resolved its grand amitary climas in Radway's three latter has resolved its grand amitary climas in Radway's three latter has resolved its grand amitary climas in Radway's three latter has resolved its grand amitary climas in Radway's three latter has resolved in the system of the control of the con

here. Rapway & Co., No. 162 Fulton-et., N. Y.; after May, No. 43 | force of trained men really available, it thus be-

A NEW ARTICLE FOR THE HAIR

PRALON & SON'S COCOUNE is the best and obeapest article for the Hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 647, 497 and 497 Beastway, and by all crugalets and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents, south 120 cents. Inquire for Phaton & San's Coccies. Beware or Countersity.

A new Perfume for the Bandkeroblet-Extract of Hyanistia. BEAUTY WITHOUT PAINT-No MORE ROUGE No More Pine Salvers - Rowell's Brautistee, for Element bloom to the complexion, is firstle by P. L. Todmen & Co. No. 21 Bleekers, 4 done west of Broad say; and Mrs. Mayre, No. 175 Follows, is for the Product of the Co. No. 23 Breadway, No. 175 Follows, at 16 cools per box. A order by mail must be addressed to the St. Nicholas Gentary, No. 233 Broadway, New-York. INQUIRE!

Whether our folly, or the effect of impure locality, or us

wholescme food, or colds, or parentage, or all combined, have produced an unhealthy condition of body, BRANDRETR'S PILLS. judicious y used in time, will remove these sad evils by parify

judiciously used in time, win remove accessed and even of ying the blood. This blessed medicine will cleanse us from our defects, morally and physically. Are there not millions of testators who have received these blessings? Inquire!

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HILL'S, HAIR DYE, 50 cents a box, black or srows, warranted. Depot. No. 1 Barclay-st.; also soid at No. 1868 Broadway, and by all Drugists. Infaithible Dacours' and Florality, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Arctic Grayment for Chaps. Surns. Bolls. Bunloss, Files. Ac.

PROGRAMME OF THE HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL Flacts

To be given a:

Palace Gardess and Halts,
16th-st., near 6th av.,
May 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 18.

The Hon. S. A. Bouriaz, Hon. Edward Everett, Rev. Henry
Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Rev. Dr. Oageod, Hea. John
Cochrane, John Van Buren, esq., Hon. G. A. Grow of Pa., G.
W. Curiis, esq., Hon. Henry Wirson of Mass., and other emiment craters, have been invited to be greened on the occasion,
many of whom have generously consented to deliver adgresses
in aid of the Horticultural School.

many of whom have generally contributed in aid of the Horticultural School.

The Festival will be given under the anspices of his Home Mayor Tiemann, Wilson G. Bunt, esq. Rev Dr. Bellows, Gen. J. H. Hobert Ward, Col. A. S. Vosburgh, B. Wattlock, esq., Paul Spefford esq., Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Edwin Hoyt, esq., C. Gooffrey Gunther, esq., M. B. Wynkoup, esq., I. V. Fowler, esq., Hon Horano Greeley, Lon Goo. P. Morra, Hon. J. T. Headery, J. Angustar Fage, esq., Dr. Silas Loumeberry, Wms. F. Morris, esq., Pres L. I. R. B., Henry G. Stebbins, esq., J. S. Glies, esq. H. A. Burr, esq. T. Henry L. Pierson, jr., and many, other distinguished gentlemen, whose names will appear.

First Night's Extertainment.

Address, Grand Concert, Fireworks, Horticultural Exhibition
Every Day and Night.

SECOND NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Address and Promenade Concert. Exhibition of Paintings
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Exhibition of Canaries, Linnets, Nightingsles, Thrushes, Troupials, Larks, Mocking Birds, &c., Every Day and Evening.

FOURTH NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.
Address, Music, Fireworks.

FIFTH NIGHT'S EXTERTAINMENT.

SIXTH NIGHT'S EXPERTAINMENT.

Address, Promented Convert. &c.

Monthly Evening, May 16.

Grand Scirce Damante, under the auspices of the 71st Regiment. ment.

The day entertainments will be of a like character.

The whole to conclude with a grand gala auction, of paintings,

The whole to conclude with a grane gain auction, or painting, plants, birs, &c.

Admission to each entertainment, 25c., or \$1 for the series, excepting that of the 66th fost.

Tickets for the Soirer Dansante, \$2, admitting gentleman and lady. Laddes extra tickets, \$1 each Office Horticultural school and Festival, No. 341 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications, were is intended for insertion must be authenticated name and address of the writer—not necessarily for po-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIECKE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greeket & Co.

Senator Sumner's health is said to be worse.

Bishop Doane of New-Jersey is reported to be in dying condition.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Vanderbilt, will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

The Sickles trial will probably be concluded next

The upper Mississippi is open for the season. The first steamboat from St. Paul arrived yester-

day at La Crosse. A new Chief of Police is to be appointed for our City by a Board of Commissioners into which some new blood has lately been infused. We venture to suggest the name of JAMES R. WHITING for the est. We do not happen to know any one whose political views differ more widely from ours than do those of Mr. Whiting; but his ability, energy, and independence are proverbial, and his experience as Recorder cannot fail to be useful in this most responsible pest, while his circumstances are such as to place him above not only the temptation but the suspicion of making any office subserve his pecuniary advantage. We believe, moreover, that he would refuse to bend any public trust to the uses of party. We do not know that Judge Whiting would accept the place in question; but we think that, if unanimously urged to do so, he could not refuse it. And, if he were to accept it, we cherish a lively faith that blacklegs, procurers, keepers of dens of infamy, &c., &c., would con-

demn the appointment. THE PROPOSED PEACE CONGRESS.

The readiness with which Louis Napoleon ssented to the proposal of a Congress for the discursion of the Italian question, was rather ominous than otherwise for the peace of Europe. If a monarch, whose every act for the last six months has unmistakably pointed toward war, all at once turns around, and jumps at a proposal seemingly calculated to preserve the peace; then our first conclusion is that there are things behind the scenes which, if they were known, would take away the semblance of inconsistency from his course of action. This has been the case with regard to the European Congress. What, at the first glance seemed to look like an attempt to preserve the peace, now turns out to be a new pretext for gaining time to complete the preparations for war. It is but recently that the Congress was proposed, and while rothing is decided as to the place where the conditions on which it is to meet, while its meeting, if it should ever occur, is postponed to the end of April at the earliest, the French army is ordered to form a fourth battalion to each regiment, and six French divisions are to be placed on the war-footing. These are facts worthy of consideration.

The French infantry, beside Chasseurs, Zousves, Foreign Legien, native Algerian troops and other special corps, consists of eight regiments of the Guard and a hundred regiments of the line. These hundred regiments of the line are formed, on the peace feeting, of three battalions each, two for active service and one for a depôt; the regiment thus numbers from 1,500 to 1,800 men present under arms. But beside these, it includes the same, or even a larger number of men, on furlough, who, when the regiment is placed on the war footing, are at once required to join their colors. In this case, the three battalions become, together, from 3,600 to 4,000 men strong; and leaving from 500 to 600 for the depot battalion, the two active battalions would count from 1,500 to 1,700 men each, a strength which is quite unwieldly To make this

comes necessary to form at once a new active battalion in every regiment, by which the strength of the battalien, the tactical unity, becomes reduced to about 1,000 men, which is the average figure now adopted in most European armiss. The formation of the fourth battalions is therefore necessarily a prelimitary step to placing the French army on the war feet ing, and is slone capable of furnishing the organizations requisite to receive the available number of trained men. This circumstance gives a peculiar significance to the formation of these fourth battalions; they mean readiness for war. The mode in which they are created is very simple: the 5th and 6th companies of the three existing battalions (each having six companies) are combined into a fourth battalion, while from the remaining four companies the necessary officers and men are drafted to form two new companies for each battalion. The new battalion goes into depot while the third battalion is transformed into an active one. Together with guards, chasseurs, and other special corps, the number of battslions in the French army will then be about 480, a number sufficient to absorb about 500,000 men; and if this should not suffice, the fourth battalions may be formed into active ones, and be replaced in the depots by newly-formed fifth battalions. This process was actually in course of execution at the close of the Russian war, when the army counted 545 battalions.

That the step taken by the French Government has indeed no eignification, except immediate readiness for war, is proved by another measure which has closely followed it. Six divisions have received orders to place themselves on the war footing-that is to say, to call in their men on furlough. A French division of infantry consists of four regiments or two brigades of the line, and one bat talion of foot chasseurs, or thirteen battalions in all-making about 14,000 men. Although the six divisions are not designated, it is not difficult to guess to which of them the order applies. There are, in the first instance, the four divisions now already on the Rhone, among which is the division of Gen. Renaud, just returned from Algeria; then the Bourbaki division, now under orders of embarkation in Algeria; and finally a division of the army of Paris, which, it is reported, has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march at a moment's notice. These six divisions include about 85,000 infantry, which, with the requisite artillery, cavalry and train, would form an army of rather more than 100,000 men, and may be considered as the main body of what is to be in the approaching campaign the army of Italy.

Now, considering the universal clamor for peace in France, the violent national and anti-French agitation in Germany, and the attitude of England, Louis Napoleon seems to have hesitated to take such a step as the mobilization of his army, without, at the same time, doing something to make people believe that he had not irrevecably resolved on war, but would be content with any improvement in the situation of Italy which could be obtained by means of a Congress. A glance at the history of the military preparations will confirm this view, and develop new reasons why such a sham was an element in his plans.

No sooner had the reception of New-Year's Day at the Tuileries shown that his intentions were to provoke difficulties with Austria, then what we might call a race of armaments began between France and Sardinia on one side, and Austria on the other. This latter power, however, at once proved that she had the best of it. With astonishing rapidity a whole army-corps was in a few days thrown into Italy, and when the reports of French and Sardinian concentrations of troops took a still more menacing character, the men on leave belonging to the army of Italy were in three weeks collected and reincorporated with their regiments, while the men on furlough and the recruits belonging to the Italian Provinces were also called in and sent to the garrisons of their respective corps in the interior. The quietness and rapidity with which all this was done, afford the best possible proof of the perfection of the Austrian military system, and of the thorough efficiency of the Aus trian army. The old reputation of the Austrians for slowness, pedantry and unwieldiness had certainly been very effectively reversed by the way the troops were handled by Radetzky in 1848 49, but such smooth working of the mechanism and such readiness at the shortest notice could scarcely have been expected. Here no new formstions were required; the active battalions in Italy had but to receive their complement of men, to be raised to their full strength, while the transformation of depot battalions into active battalions, and the organization of fresh depots are going on far away in the interior of the monarchy, and without in any way delaying the com-

pletion of the active army. It is also true that Sardinia did not require any new formations; her organization was sufficient. But with the French it was different. The process of mobilization required a good deal of time. The creation of the fourth battalions had to precede the calling in of the men on furlough. Then Louis Napoleon had to keep in view the probability of a war with the German confederation, in case of an attack upon Austria. While Austria, therefore, open to attack on her Italian or southern frontier only, and covered by Germany toward the west, could throw a very large portion of her forces into Italy, and enter upon war at once, if required, the French Government had to concentrate all its strength before it could venture on offensive operations; therefore, the new levy of recruits of 1859 and the 50,000 volunteers, on which France gen erally counts in case of war, had to be got to gether first. All this would require a considerable time; and a hurried embarking in a campaign, was, therefore, not at all in the interest of Louis Napoleon. Indeed, if we refer to the celebrated article of the Constitutionnel on the French army, which, it will be remembered, came direct from Louis Napoleon himself, we shall find that he there fixed the epoch when the French forces will amount, to some 700,000 men, at the end of May. Up to that period, then, Austria would have a relative advantage over France; and as matters were in a fair way of precipitating themselves toward an open rupture, this Congress became a capital means of gaining time.

There is another point to be considered. The fact that Russia has a finger in this pie cannot now be doubted. That she desires to humiliate Austria is certain; that an imbroglio in Western Europe gives her freedom of action on the Danube in order to recover whatever she lost by the Peace of Paris, is evident: that she has views of her own with regard to the Rouman Principalities, and Servia, and the Slavonic populations of Turkey, is proved by her recent policy in those countries. There can be for her no better mount of taking revenge on Austria, than to revive, while Austria is at war, come wholly indifferent to the sort of State Govthe Panelarie agitation among the millions of Austrian Slavonians. To do all this, and more, if opportunity effers, she, too, must concentrate her troops and prepare the ground; and for this she time which has made them famous the world over, requires time. And, moreover, to assume a pas- and that, having by their spirit and endurance in sirely hostile attitude toward Austria, a pretext is times past prevented Slavery from being forced wanted, and an opportunity for picking a slight upon the Territory they will do equally good serquarrel can no where be found so well as in such a vice for the cause of Liberty in the character and Congress. This Congress, therefore, should it persons of the State Government which they are ever take place, instead of being a serious, or at least honest attempt at maintaining peace, will prove nothing but "a delusion, a mockery and a recognize their right to do so. We trust that pergreat powers are perfectly convinced by this time that the whole affair will be a mere formality, gone through to blind the public and to cloak ulterior projects which are not yet ripe for the daylight.

THE SICKLES CASE.

The closing proceedings vesterday in the Sickles case were of a peculiar character, and, according to the interpretation put upon them by the reporters, involved a singular departure from the ordinary course of our judicial procedure. It is represented that, having closed the rebutting testimony on the question of Mr. Sickles's insanity, the prosecution desired to offer evidence upon some other point. This point they privately stated to the prisoner's counsel. The question of the admissibility of this evidence appears to have been argued to the Judge by counsel on both sides in a sub rosa manner; in open Court, to be sure, but in a low tone of voice-the counsel gathering closely about the bench, and submitting authorities, which the Judge spent some time in examining, when he finally delivered his opinion excluding the evidence, but not stating what it was.

The reporters suggest that the question raised was whether the prosecution had a right to put in evidence as to "the antecedents" of Mr. Sickles. In the course of the discussions on the ineanity question, and what was evidence to prove it, Mr. Carlisle had suggested that there were at least two classes of persons, to wit, humble Christians and confirmed adulterers, little likely to have been driven to insanity by a discovery like that made by Mr. Sickles. Taking into account the evidence just before put in, that while prosecuting bis investigations, and even, it would seem, after suspicion had in his own mind darkened into reality, Mr. Sickles still remained in the House of Representatives, and continued to give his active attention to a question in which our New-York Representatives would naturally feel a deep interest-that of Navy Yard retrenchment-Mr. Carlisle might have added a third class, namely, patriots thoroughly devoted to the interests of their country. If this was the point raised, or whatever that point might have been, we are entirely at a loss to understand why there should have been so much secrecy about the matter, or why the public and the profession should have been deprived of the benefit which in the way of precedent and adjudication might have accrued from Judge Crawford's decision. The point, it seems to us, might easily have been stated in such general terms as to have saved in a great measure Mr. Sickles's sensibilities.

The next step in the progress of the trial after the evidence is all in, is a peculiarity in the conduct of criminal trials in the District of Columbia derived from the old Maryland customs. First, the prosecution, and then the defense, offer, one by one, certain written instructions upon points of law, which they pray the Court to give to the Jury. The Judge, after hearing argument, either refuses this prayer or grants it, either in the terms proposed or with such modifications as he may think necessary, and the instructions thus given must be taken to be the law of the case, and must be treated as such in the arguments of counsel which follow. In that argument the prosecution has the right of both opening and closing, and the case then goes to the Jury without any charge from the Judge. Even if the argument by counsel should be dispensed with, it seems hardly possible that the case should get to the Jury to-day, unless, indeed, the counsel in arguing the points of law should rath imitate the brevity of their private discussion upon the last point raised than the prolixity by which so many of their previous arguments have been distinguished.

A WORD TO THE BAY STATE.

The electors of Massachusetts will vote on Monday, May 9, for or against the proposed Constitutional provision whereby Adopted Citizens are to be debarred from Voting at elections until they shall have been two years naturalized.

We have no word of reproach for the authors of this provision. We do not believe them necessarily narrow, proscriptive, intolerant. We believe they meant to do nothing but right—that is, to interpose such a term between naturalization and voting as would prevent the manufacture of voters by hired party agents in order to secure the benefit of their retes in a pending contest. We have been and are in favor of such an interval, though we consider two years entirely too long. An interval of three, six, or nine months, we approve, and at a proper time shall support.

But we pray the Republicans of Massachusetts to vote down the proposed provision. It has been extensively paraded as a bugbear before the eyes of Republicans of foreign, especially those of German birth, and its adoption now would work enormous mischief, especially throughout the Free West. It might even defeat the election of a Republican President in 1860. Just vote this down, let reason resume her sway among our Adopted Citizens, and at a proper time we can have a reasonable and sufficient term interposed between Naturalization and Voting with the hearty concurrence of the better portion of the Adopted Citizens. None else are so damaged and discredited as they are by the present mode of hunting up immigrants by party scouts and running those immigrants through the naturalization mill in order to turn them out voters in a pending election. They can be convinced of this, and induced to take the lead in demanding a reform, if the measure can be purged of even the appearance of distrust of and ill-will toward their class. To vete down this provision will prove a long stride toward securing their good-will and equildence. We trust the Republicans of Massachusetts will not hesitate to render this important service to the cause of Universal Freedom.

The Journal of Commerce exulted loudly over the small vote recently cast in Kansas on the question of framing a State Constitution, as if it proved that the interest of the settlers in the question whether Kansas should be a Free or a Slave State had quite died out. The canvass which has just commenced for members of the Constitutional Convention, which is to meet in June, will probably show that the people of that Territory have not be-

erament under which they are to live. We trust that the Free-State men, in the election of members to this Convention, will vindicate the reputanew called upon to establish, with some prospect at last, that the authorities at Washington will "enare;" and it can scarcely be doubted that all the sonal jealousies and private views may not prevent a complete union for this object, or leave any loopholes through which cuaning doughfaces, whatever name they may assume, may creep into the management of affairs.

> An effort is soon to be made by some noble women of our City to establish on Long Island a Horticultural School for Girls, where they may be practically instructed in Vine. dressing, the cultivation of Fruits and Flowers, and the related departments of Rural Industry. We regard the idea as beneficent and hopeful, and the enlargement of the sphere of Woman which it contemplates as the proper antidote to some of the sorest evils which now beset the path of that sex which has hitherto been accorded too much flattery, too little justice, and hardly more than a semblance of opportunity. One rare merit of this plan is its palpable fruitfulress: if we suppose no more than forty women inducted by it into the branch or branches of industry contemplated, each of these will separately become a teacher in turn-not a pupil merely, but a school. We believe the idea perfectly feasible, and, as the public is only asked to attend a series of attractive entertainments to be given in its behalf, we trust the response will be general and hearty. We call special attention to the programme of those entertainments, which will be found in our Advertising columns.

Connecticut.-The official Vote for Members of Congress in the several Districts is as follows:

Egrado. 1. Dwight Loomis......9,768 Alvin P. Hyde ... Ezra Clark, jr., 4m., 220. Scattering, 4. Loomis e IV. Orris S. Ferry 11 543 William D Bishop 10,966

Scat., 5. Ferry elected by 567.
The new Serate is composed as follows:
Dist. Repub. Dem. Dem.
18. #Sheidon Onborne 1.702 Warres Phelps 1.77. 16. *Joshus Bird 1.613 Gao C. Hiushock 1.50 17. *Sannel W. Gold 1.74 Ensire Charch 1.41 18. Berjamn Douglas 1.247 * Henry Gaefold 1.84 19. Charles L. Griswold 1.47 * James Phelps 1.44 19. Charles L. Griswold 1.644 * Wm. C. Newcomb 1.60 11. *Daniel P. Sprague 1.29 * William Dorrance 1.67 12. *Daniel P. Sprague 1.29 * William Dorrance 1.67 13. ** William Dorrance 1.67 14. ** William Dorrance 1.67 15. ** William Dorrance 1.67 16. ** William Dorrance 1.67 17. ** William Dorrance 1.67 18. ** William Dor
 Elected, 12 Republicans, 3 Democrats. i In this District, the Democratic Canvassers of Newtown con

trived to return the Republican votes for William H. Heag, so that the State Canvassers must give the certificate to Mr. Averill. Should Mr. A accept such a return, he will of ocurse be unseated in short meter, Mr. Hosg having received a popular mejerity of 102. This done, the new Senate will stand 13 Repub te 8 Dem. -The Hartford Courant reports a mistake of 500

against ex-Lt. Gov. Wins'ow in the additions of Fairfield County, whereby he was made to seem beaten much worse than the rest of his ticket. We make the correction with pleasure.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The N. T. Tribans.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 22, 1859. The Star, of this city, rep'ying to one of my recent dispatches about the Winnebagoes, says that one half of their lands have been taken for such disposal as will furnish them with mills, agricultu ral implements, machinery, school houses, teachers, etc. If this be so, then their confessedly excellent lands should be sold very gradually at their real value, which is greatly in excess of \$1 25 per acre. It remains to be seen whether this course is to be adopted, or that they shall be sold in mass at the above figure. The Republican ascendancy in the Free States is stirring the Democratic mind to its profound debts. Oblivion to past feuds and union for the chance of future success, is declared imperative. Hence the tolerant policy of the new official organ toward Douglas, while it lashes such seceders from the regular party organization as Forney. An announcement by telegraph to The Baltimore Sun, that Douglas had

The Philadelphia Press has not responded to our The Philadelphia Press has not responded to our interrogatories in regard to the equivocal attitude of the dissentient Democracy in Pennsylvania. The proceedings of their recent Convention have left the public in doubt as to their ulterior designs. We entrested an explanation of Mr. Forcey, who we take to be entirely familiar with their counsels. Perhaps our inquiries escaped his attention. We venture, therefore, to ask again if Mr. Forcey and his associates intend to abide the action of the Charleston Convention."

no sympathy for such dissenters, so far from

meeting with objection by Mr Douglas's organ here,

The States, is followed to-day by an article as

The Specie En Route from Califorma. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 22, 1859.

A private dispatch from New-Orleans says that the steamer for Panama from San Francisco on the 5th inst., had on board \$2,000,000 in specie.

Loss of Coal Boats and Thirty Lives in a Crevasse.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 22, 1859. A special dispatch from Memphia to The Commeral says that two coal barges containing 72,000 bushels, belonging to J. L. Lyatt of Louisville, were swept into the crevasse near Lake Providence on Saturday night, and their crews, consisting of 30 men, perished. Several new and disastrous breaks are reported in the levee below Memphis.

From Albany. The State Department is overrun with demands for certified cepies of the lase, which were passed at the recent ression of the Legislature.

The Secretary of State gives notice that, in consequence of the omission of the Legislature to vote the ordinary supplies for his effice, he is unable to employ the usual extra force to make copies of the laws, and

the usual extra force to make copies of the laws, and that applicants must await their turn. Much delay and inconvenience is likely to result from this. Copies of all laws affecting the City of New-York are being prepared, as directed, by Mayor Lemann.

Arrest of Jacob S. Harden.

TRENTON, Fricay, April 22, 1859.
The Rev. Jacob S. Harden, charged with the poisoning of his wife in Warren County, N. J., was brought lere this morning by an efficer from Wheeling, Va., and has been taken to Belviaure this afternoon, wasre he will be tried.

A Church Burned.

Burrate, Priday, April 22, 1852.

The Uniterian Church is this city was batly day, aged by fire last night. The loss will amount to see eral thousand dollars. The fire was the work of a

Parliament in Canada. TORONTO, C. W., Priday, April 22, 1859. The Government measure for a final settlement. the seignicial tenure passed the Legislative Assembliast night by a large majority.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Johns.

Baltimone, Friday, April 27, 1839.

The Rev. H. V. D. Johns, rector of the Emuna Episcopal Church, and brather of the Assistant Entropy of Virginia, died at 6 o'clock this zeraing. He was a prominent Minister of the Episcopal Church.

Sailing of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Mr., Friday, April 22, 1859.

The steamship Indian, the last steamer from the port this season, will leave shortly after near to-mark for Liverpool. Dispatches left at No. 21 Wal street, New York, so as to reach here by noon on Salvains, will be forwarded by here by noon on Salvains, will be forwarded by here by noon on Salvains, will be forwarded by here. Arrival of Steamship Jura.

Bosron, Friday, April 22, 1859.
The Cunard steamabip Jura, from Liverpool, April 29, passed the Highland Light at 11 e clock this morning, bound in.

Navigation at the West.

La Crossa, Priday, April 22, 1859.

Lake Pepin is now open for navigation. The first boat from St. Paul, Mincocota, arrived here this

The Case of Mrs. Hartung. ALBANY, Friday, April 22, 1859, W. J. Hadley of this city, counsel for Mrs. Ha-tung, will make an application to morrow, at 19 o'clock, at Blancard's Hotel, before the Han. W. B. Wright, Supreme Court Judge for this District, now in New-York, for a writ of error, and a stay of expa-tion in the case of Mrs. Hartung.

The Canada Outward Bound. Hattean, Friday, April 22, 1839.
The Royal Mail steamship Canada arrived from
Boston at 10 o'clock last night, and sailed at midnight

for Liverpool. Weather cloudy and calm.

Markets.
Ciscissati, April 22.—Flour dull. Whisky dull; sales of 1,000 bbls at 155 of the. Bacos firm at 45 of the indices and 70 to 80 km at 45 of the Monile April 21.—Corron quiet; sales to-day 1,500 bala; Middides (25 of 25). Mildeling 124 (#) 22.

Baltimore, April 22.—Flour unchanged. Water See, Red \$1 402 \$1 55. Core steady. Provisions solves does, Sider, 950. Winsky furt.

New Orleans, April 22.—Corror easier, but not quotally lower; sales to-day 2,000 bales 1

Ship News.

SANDY HOOK, April 22-Sunset-Two ships, three barks and one brig are at anohor near the f. W. Spit, bound out. Two barks are in the Bay, bound in. Wind fresh, E. N. B., with alin HIGHLANDS April 22—Sunset—Wind fresh from R. N. R. with rain. No vessels in sight. Very thick sutside.

POLITICAL.

-Dr. George R. Norton of Sandusky, Deputy State Auditor, will be a candidate for nomination before the Republican State Convention for the office of Auditor of Ohio. Flamen Ball will be a candidate for nomine

tion in the same Convention for Supreme Judge; and Thos. L. Spooner and Don Patt will be offered for Lieutenaut Governor. The Hon. Wm. Dennison of Columbus is named for the Gubernatorial office. The Convention meets in June. PERSONAL.

- The Cincinnati Enquirer says that a gentlems in that city has an original portrait of Shakespeare, which his father purchased some years ago in Streeford-upen Aven. We are inclined to think there was another " sale" beside the portrait and the time that is was bought.

-Gains Fenn (The Times correspondent), says The Hartford Press, was on Wednesday, at New-Haven, sentenced to the State Prison for two years for forging the signature of G. F. Warner to a check last Winter. Tais will carry Gaius past the Presidential election; and, unless a special arrangement is made by which he can be released from manual labor, The Times will lose his services during at least three campaigns.

-An article in the Atlantic Monthly, entitled ". Plea for Tiji and the Tijians," has been attributed to Prof. Lieber of Columbia College, N. Y. Tas Charla-ton Courier declares if it be true, that he wrote this "masked satire against the arguments of the slave trade revivalists," that "the reviewer should very properly and pointedly denounce the imper ineece and presumption of such an article from one who has only been thirty years in the country, and for most of that time engaged not in President making or politics, which could have instructed him as to the duty of writing such books as 'Political Ethics,' 'Civil Liberty and Self Government,' &c." It is not impossible that Prof. Lieber, whether guilty or not in this per ticular case, might question whether the day of ar American citizenship-to say nothing of the Tji Islands-was best learned in President making and politics; and if it were, whether thirty years' apprentreeship was not long enough to learn.

-Miss Antoinette Turner, who was committed about a month since for contempt is New-Haven, still lies in jail. The New-Haven Paladvum says that her counsel, Mr. Watrous, inquire of Judge Seymour on Wednesday, whether he kept Miss Turner in jail because he did not believe her when she declared, under oath, that she could not pro duce the child in whose behalf the writ of habes corpus was served on her? and the reply was that h Counsel then asked if the Judge would hear ter timony as to the credibility of Muss Furner! and it honor positively refused. The Palladium best fies i very strong terms to the excellence of the character s the unfortunate prisoner, whose hope of relief mu thus depend, not upon the law, but upon the temper

-The Paris correspondent of the Courrier in Etats Unis announces the rehabitation of Mr. Pleary Berger, a French merchant of this city. It seems that Mr. Berger was in business with two brothers-one whem resided in Lyons, and another in Riienne; the latter failing, all three were sentenced to have labor for forgery. Mr. Fleury Berger on hearing this, immediately collected the assets of the firm, paid the debte almost in full, went to France, and applied for revision of his sentence. The Cour d Assess of the Loire acquitted him.

-Mr. Tennyson's new volume of poems is, The (London) Atheneum understands, nearly ready for the press. It is to be entitled "Tae King's Liylis," are eintee, as has been before stated to the legend King Artiur.

-A certain Count, well known in Paris, but wise rame has not been made public, has been arrested on a charge of swindling, he having dressed up a friend in the uniform of a general officer, represented himself a an aide-de-camp to the Minister of War, istrodus him to a large saltpeter house, and offered them a large contract with the Government, provided a bonus wi paid to the Minister. The bonus was paid before the awindle was discovered.

-Henry C. Carey, with Secator Cameron, Mores McMichael, Verree, E. Joy Morris, Dr. Elder, Las rence and some others are taking a look at the Leng coal region.

-Poland in Russia is blassed with a potentals whom everybody who can read and write should an especial interest. For knowledge Monkhase openly professes the most profound hatred. Liters men, he thinks, are mere communists and revolute ists, who should all be harged without trial by vists of the craft. To the editors of Warsaw he gives ? mission to speak in their femilletons of the sea-surper whose existence being doubted much may be said both sides of the question for the aumeement of the readers. He will also allew them to give one infers